

1628

Fall of La Rochelle; Buckingham  
was assassinated

Wallenstein fails to take Stralsund

China. Accession of Chung Cheng,  
last Ming emperor.

1638

Harvey described the  
circulation of the blood.

1628

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Germany  
Victories of Wallenstein.

1628-1705

John Ray, 'father' of English  
natural history

Aug 4, 1628

PIET HEYN

Capt. Heyn & his ships lay  
off Cuba (A young privateer in  
Spanish waters - had been captured)  
(Now a DUTCH Admiral fighting  
against Spain for his Homeland)  
Juan de Benavides was shepherding  
about 20 Spanish ships. (He was an  
Admiral who had never fought a sea  
battle). Benavides grounded his ship

& the others, Heyn & his men boarded boats  
& headed for the Hapless ships. The crews  
laid down their muskets. Heyn & his men  
put the Spaniards ashore & seized 6 Spanish  
ships. Day after Day Dutch sailors  
inventoried & transferred, including 46 TONS  
of silver. None of Benavides ships had fired  
a shot. Heyn put his men aboard 6  
looted galleons, along with 3 others &  
sent them off to Netherlands in the wake  
of the prize he had captured earlier.  
Benavides was beheaded. Later (1629) Heyn was called in 2  
on a cannon ball.

## 1628 Harvey Discovered blood circulation

In 1602, a young English Student William Harvey, went to study medicine in Padua. He met Vesalius & learned methods & knowledge connected with Physiology. On returning to England, he devoted himself to studying the heart. Experimented with live animals. He noticed that arteries dilated simultaneously with the contractions of the heart & concluded that arteries sucked blood from the heart, & the heart pumped blood into them. When he punctured arteries he found they

continued to receive blood. The heart was a muscle that acted as a pump. He went on to show that blood flows without cease in one direction from the heart and back again. He could not trace the path because he worked without a microscope (In 1661 capillaries that pass blood from arteries to veins were discovered by Malpighi).



1628 The English parliament demands royal  
assent to basic liberties. The running feud  
between the Stuart monarchy and parliament  
flared up in 1626, when parliament refused to  
vote taxes for English forces in the Thirty Years'  
War. Charles I's reply was to raise a forced loan  
& to imprison 26 defaulters. King's Bench upheld his  
right to imprison them without showing just cause.  
The Puritan party in parliament was also disturbed  
by Charles's Anglo-Catholic leanings. In 1628,  
parliament presented the king with the Petition of Rights.  
It contained 4 chief demands; that taxation should not be

jailed without Parliament's Consent; that no one would be imprisoned without fair trial; that troops should not be billeted on private households; and that martial law be abolished. Both houses voted for the petition & Charles was forced to give his assent to it. A truce between parliament and monarch lasted for a yr. until Charles asked for an adjournment of parliament and members of the House of Commons held down the Speaker in his chair, preventing him from following the king's command until 4 resolutions were passed condemning, most importantly, non-parliamentary taxation and imprisonment without cause. Charles's response was to dissolve parliament and to rule personally. The "Eleven Years' Tyranny" followed. Parliament was not summoned again until 1640, by which time the dispute had become so wide as to threaten civil war.

1628

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on Jehangir's death in 1628  
Shah Jahan seized the throne,  
and, to assure its possession,  
he murdered all the sons of  
his 4 brothers, some of whom  
he had previously blinded.  
His 4 sons fought for supremacy  
when he died.

1628

1912 Dates J-BK  
*Germany*

SIEGE of STRALSUND

1628

Blood circulation was discovered